

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of detecting colorectal cancer in a human individual comprising:
detecting one or more colorectal cancer-associated protein in an extracellular
biological sample obtained from a human individual;
wherein the presence of colorectal cancer-associated protein in said extracellular
biological sample indicates colorectal cancer in said human individual.
2. The method according to Claim 1, wherein said colorectal cancer-associated
protein is at least 90% identical to CVA7 or CBF9.
3. The method according to Claim 2, wherein said colorectal cancer-association
protein is CCA7 or CBF9.
4. A method for detecting the presence of a colorectal cancer-associated protein
in an extracellular biological sample, the method comprising contacting the biological sample
with a binding agent which specifically binds to a colorectal cancer-associated protein
selected from the group consisting of CVA7 and CBF9, thereby detecting the presence of the
colorectal cancer-associated protein in the extracellular biological sample.
5. The method of Claim 4, wherein the binding agent specifically binds CVA7.
6. The method of Claim 4, wherein the binding agent specifically binds CBF9.
7. The method of Claim 4, wherein the biological sample is contacted with a first
binding agent that specifically binds CVA7 and a second binding agent that specifically binds
CBF9.
8. The method of Claim 4, wherein the extracellular biological sample is selected
from the group consisting of serum, whole blood, plasma, urine, saliva, sputum, tears, and
cerebrospinal fluid.
9. The method of Claim 8, wherein the extracellular biological sample is blood
or serum.
10. The method of Claim 4, wherein the binding agent is an antibody.
11. The method of Claim 10, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.
12. The method of Claim 10, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.
13. The method of Claim 4, wherein the binding agent is bound to a solid support.
14. The method of Claim 13, wherein the solid support comprises nitrocellulose.
15. The method of Claim 13, wherein the solid support is a well of a microtiter
plate.
16. The method of Claim 4, wherein the binding agent is detectably labeled.
17. The method of Claim 16, wherein the label is selected from the group

consisting of a radiolabel, and a fluorescent label.

18. The method of Claim 16, wherein the label is a detectable enzyme. 1

19. The method of Claim 18, wherein the detectable enzyme is alkaline phosphatase.

20. A kit for detecting the presence or absence of a colorectal cancer-associated protein in an extracellular biological sample, the kit comprising a binding agent which specifically binds to a colorectal cancer-associated protein selected from the group consisting of CVA7 and CBF9 and assay reagents for detecting the presence or absence of the colorectal cancer-associated protein in the extracellular biological sample.

21. The kit of Claim 20, wherein the binding agent is labeled.

22. The kit of Claim 20, which comprises a first binding agent that specifically binds CVA7 and a second binding agent that specifically binds CBF9.

23. The kit of Claim 20, wherein the binding agent is an antibody.

24. The kit of Claim 23, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody or a polyclonal antibody.

25. The kit of Claim 20, wherein the binding agent is bound to a solid support.